

**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR HANDOVER BETWEEN SPACE BASED
AND TERRESTRIAL RADIOTERMINAL COMMUNICATIONS, AND FOR
MONITORING TERRESTRIALLY REUSED SATELLITE FREQUENCIES
AT A RADIOTERMINAL TO REDUCE POTENTIAL INTERFERENCE**

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This application claims the benefit of provisional Application No. 60/470,992, filed May 16, 2003, entitled *Systems and Methods for Handover Between Space Based and Terrestrial Radioterminal Communications, and for Monitoring*
5 *Terrestrially Reused Satellite Frequencies at a Radioterminal to Reduce Potential Interference*, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety as if set forth fully herein.

Field of the Invention

10 This invention relates to radioterminal communications systems and methods, and more particularly to terrestrial cellular and satellite cellular radioterminal communications systems and methods.

Background of the Invention

15 Satellite radioterminal communications systems and methods can terrestrially reuse satellite frequencies in an ancillary terrestrial network. Such systems and methods are described, for example, in published United States Patent Application 2003/0073436 A1 to Karabinis et al., entitled *Additional Systems and Methods for*
20 *Monitoring Terrestrially Reused Satellite Frequencies to Reduce Potential Interference*, published April 17, 2003, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety as if set forth fully herein. As described in this published patent application, a satellite radioterminal system includes a space based component such as a satellite and an Ancillary Terrestrial Network (ATN) that includes a plurality of Ancillary Terrestrial Components (ATC). The space based
25 component is configured to wirelessly communicate with radioterminals, also referred to as "radiotelephones", in a satellite footprint over a satellite radioterminal frequency

band. The ancillary terrestrial network is configured to wirelessly communicate with radioterminals in the satellite footprint over at least some of the satellite radioterminal frequency band, to thereby terrestrially reuse at least some of the satellite radioterminal frequency band.

5 Satellite radioterminal communications systems and methods that may employ terrestrial reuse of satellite frequencies are also described in U.S. Patent 6,684,057 to Karabinis, entitled *Systems and Methods for Terrestrial Reuse of Cellular Satellite Frequency Spectrum*; and Published U.S. Patent Application Nos. US 2003/0054760 to Karabinis, entitled *Systems and Methods for Terrestrial Reuse of Cellular Satellite*
10 *Frequency Spectrum*; US 2003/0054761 to Karabinis, entitled *Spatial Guardbands for Terrestrial Reuse of Satellite Frequencies*; US 2003/0054814 to Karabinis et al., entitled *Systems and Methods for Monitoring Terrestrially Reused Satellite Frequencies to Reduce Potential Interference*; US 2003/0054762 to Karabinis, entitled *Multi-Band/Multi-Mode Satellite Radiotelephone Communications Systems and Methods*; US 2003/0153267 to Karabinis, entitled *Wireless Communications*
15 *Systems and Methods Using Satellite-Linked Remote Terminal Interface Subsystems*; US 2003/0224785 to Karabinis, entitled *Systems and Methods for Reducing Satellite Feeder Link Bandwidth/Carriers In Cellular Satellite Systems*; US 2002/0041575 to Karabinis et al., entitled *Coordinated Satellite-Terrestrial Frequency Reuse*; US
20 2002/0090942 to Karabinis et al., entitled *Integrated or Autonomous System and Method of Satellite-Terrestrial Frequency Reuse Using Signal Attenuation and/or Blockage, Dynamic Assignment of Frequencies and/or Hysteresis*; US 2003/0068978 to Karabinis et al., entitled *Space-Based Network Architectures for Satellite Radiotelephone Systems*; US 2003/0143949 to Karabinis, entitled *Filters for*
25 *Combined Radiotelephone/GPS Terminals*; US 2003/0153308 to Karabinis, entitled *Staggered Sectorization for Terrestrial Reuse of Satellite Frequencies*; and US 2003/0054815 to Karabinis, entitled *Methods and Systems for Modifying Satellite Antenna Cell Patterns In Response to Terrestrial Reuse of Satellite Frequencies*, all of which are assigned to the assignee of the present invention, the disclosures of all of
30 which are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entirety as if set forth fully herein.

Terrestrial reuse of satellite frequencies has recently been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). See, REPORT AND ORDER AND NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING, FCC 03-15, *Flexibility for Delivery of*

Communications by Mobile Satellite Service Providers in the 2 GHz Band, the L-Band, and the 1.6/2.4 Bands, IB Docket No. 01-185, Adopted: January 29, 2003, Released: February 10, 2003, hereinafter referred to as the "FCC Order". The FCC Order specified that the L-band ATC shall maintain 18 dB of link margin at the edges
5 of its service region in order to achieve in-building penetration and also to suppress radioterminal Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP), using closed-loop power control, when the radioterminal is radiating outside of signal attenuating structures.

Conventional uplink power control techniques can reduce a radioterminal's EIRP to significantly below a maximum, when a radioterminal is communicating with
10 an ATC in an area of low signal attenuation (i.e., outside of a building). Thus, the potential for interference to satellite systems that may use the same frequencies as the ATC can be reduced or minimized. Moreover, when the radioterminal is inside of a signal attenuating structure such as a building, conventional uplink power control techniques may allow the uplink transmit power to increase and even attain a
15 maximum, so as to overcome the additional penetration loss of the signal attenuating structure. This can be acceptable in terms of interference to co-channel satellites since, by definition, the signal attenuating structure in conjunction with closed-loop power control can ensure, relative to the co-channel satellite system, a level of interference signal suppression approximately equal to the return link (uplink) margin
20 provided by the ATC (e.g., 18 dB).

Summary of the Invention

Some embodiments of the present invention provide methods and systems for handing over wireless communications in a satellite communications system. The
25 satellite communications system includes a satellite that is configured to wirelessly communicate with radioterminals in a satellite coverage area over a satellite frequency band, and an ancillary terrestrial component that is configured to wirelessly communicate with radioterminals in the satellite coverage area over at least some of the satellite frequency band, to thereby terrestrially reuse at least some of the satellite
30 frequency band. Handover systems and methods according to some embodiments of the present invention hand over wireless communications with a radioterminal from the ancillary terrestrial component to the satellite if the radioterminal transmit power exceeds a threshold and a received satellite signal quality exceeds a threshold, even

though the radioterminal is able to wirelessly communicate with the ancillary terrestrial component.

In other embodiments of the invention, wireless communications with the radioterminal are handed over from the ancillary terrestrial component to the satellite
5 if the radioterminal transmit power exceeds a threshold, an aggregate radioterminal interference exceeds a limit, and the received satellite signal quality exceeds a threshold, even though the radioterminal is able to wirelessly communicate with the ancillary terrestrial component. In other embodiments of the present invention, wireless communications with the radioterminal are handed over from the ancillary
10 terrestrial component to the satellite if the radioterminal transmit power exceeds a threshold, the received satellite signal quality exceeds a threshold, and the radioterminal is a predetermined distance away from the ancillary terrestrial component (such as a fixed distance or a percentage of the ancillary terrestrial component coverage area), even though the radioterminal is able to wirelessly
15 communicate with the ancillary terrestrial component.

In still other embodiments of the present invention, wireless communications with the radioterminal are handed over from the ancillary terrestrial component to the satellite if the radioterminal transmit power exceeds a threshold, an aggregate radioterminal interference exceeds a limit, the received satellite signal quality exceeds
20 a threshold, and the radioterminal is a predetermined distance away from the ancillary terrestrial component, even though the radioterminal is able to wirelessly communicate with the ancillary terrestrial component. In still other embodiments, wireless communications with the radioterminal are handed over from the ancillary terrestrial component to the satellite if the radioterminal transmit power exceeds a
25 threshold, an aggregate radioterminal interference exceeds a limit, and the received satellite signal quality exceeds a threshold, independent of position of the radioterminal relative to the ancillary terrestrial component, even though the radioterminal is able to wirelessly communicate with the ancillary terrestrial component.

30 In still other embodiments of the present invention, the radioterminals are further configured to wirelessly communicate with a cellular/PCS base station in a cellular/PCS coverage area. In some of these embodiments, wireless communications with the radioterminal are handed over from the ancillary terrestrial component to the cellular/PCS base station if the radioterminal transmit power exceeds a threshold, a

received satellite signal quality is below a threshold, and the radioterminal is at least a predetermined distance away from the ancillary terrestrial component, even though the radioterminal is able to wirelessly communicate with the ancillary terrestrial component. In still other embodiments, wireless communications with the radioterminal are handed over from the ancillary terrestrial component to the satellite or to the cellular/PCS base station if the radioterminal transmit power exceeds a threshold, a received satellite signal quality exceeds a threshold, and the radioterminal is at least a predetermined distance away from the ancillary terrestrial component, even though the radioterminal is able to wirelessly communicate with the ancillary terrestrial component.

In yet other embodiments, wireless communications with the radioterminal are handed over from the ancillary terrestrial component to the cellular/PCS base station if the radioterminal transmit power exceeds a threshold, a received satellite signal quality is below a threshold, an aggregate radioterminal interference exceeds a limit and the radioterminal is at least a predetermined distance away from the ancillary terrestrial component, even though the radioterminal is able to wirelessly communicate with the ancillary terrestrial component. In yet other embodiments, wireless communications with the radioterminal are handed over from the ancillary terrestrial component to the satellite or to the cellular/PCS base station if the radioterminal transmit power exceeds a threshold, a received satellite signal quality exceeds a threshold, an aggregate radioterminal interference exceeds a limit, and the radioterminal is at least a predetermined distance away from the ancillary terrestrial component, even though the radioterminal is able to wirelessly communicate with the ancillary terrestrial component.

As was described above, one of the criteria that may be used to govern handover is a determination whether the aggregate radioterminal interference exceeds a limit. In some embodiments of the present invention, a determination is made as to whether a radioterminal's interference exceeds a limit by monitoring downlink wireless radiation that is received at the radioterminal from a satellite, to thereby determine potential interference created by the uplink radiation of the radioterminal due to the terrestrial reuse of at least some of the satellite frequency band. Monitoring of potential interference may thereby be performed at the radioterminals themselves. In some embodiments, the power of a downlink wireless signal, such as a broadcast control channel that is received at the radioterminal from a satellite, is monitored, to

thereby determine potential interference created by the uplink radiation of the radioterminal due to the terrestrial reuse of at least some of the satellite frequency band. It will also be understood that monitoring at the radioterminal may be used according to some embodiments of the present invention, independent of methods for
5 handing over wireless communications in a satellite communications system, to thereby determine potential interference created by the uplink radiation of the radioterminal due to the terrestrial reuse of at least some of the satellite frequency band.

10 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of systems and methods for handing over wireless communications according to various embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 2 graphically illustrates exemplary signal strengths received at multi-mode radioterminals according to various embodiments of the present invention.

15 Figure 3 is a flowchart of operations that may be performed to provide handover according to various embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a flowchart of operations that may be performed to provide handover along with interference monitoring according to various embodiments of the present invention.

20 Figure 5 is a flowchart of operations that may be performed for monitoring interference in a satellite communications system according to various embodiments of the present invention.

Detailed Description

25 The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and
30 will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

It will be understood that although the terms first and second are used herein to describe various elements, these elements should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element from another element. Thus, a

first element below could be termed a second element, and similarly, a second element may be termed a first element without departing from the teachings of the present invention. As used herein, the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

5 Some embodiments of the present invention may arise from a realization that, as a radioterminal moves to the edge and/or outside of the coverage area of an ATC, it may continue to receive signals from the ATC, even though the radioterminal is located near and/or outside the outer edge of an ATC coverage area. When the radioterminal moves to the edge and/or outside of the ATC coverage area,
10 conventional power control may attempt to maintain communications link closure by increasing the radioterminal's power up to a maximum power, and may thus cause potentially increased interference to co-channel systems, such as co-channel satellite systems, when the radioterminal is communicating with a clear or substantially clear propagation path to such systems. Embodiments of the present invention can provide
15 intelligent handover from the ATC mode to a non-ATC mode (such as cellular, and/or PCS, and/or satellite mode), to reduce the likelihood that power control methods may cause increased interference to co-channel systems.

 Some embodiments of the present invention may also arise from realization that the interference potential of a radioterminal that radiates co-channel satellite-band
20 frequencies may be measured at the radioterminal itself, by measuring one or more characteristics of a satellite downlink signal that is received at the radioterminal. These downlink measurements at individual radioterminals may be used to monitor a measure of the net return link (uplink) interference potential at a victim satellite by determining an aggregate power that is radiated by the ensemble of all active
25 radioterminals at one or more satellite frequencies. Monitoring of aggregate interference can be used as part of a handover technique as described above, and/or for other purposes.

 In the following description, systems and methods for intelligent handover from an ATC mode, to a non-ATC mode to reduce potential interference to co-
30 channel systems, will first be described. Then, systems and methods for monitoring of interference potential via downlink measurements obtained by the radioterminal will be described. Finally, systems and methods for intelligent handover that incorporate monitoring at the radioterminal and/or at another part of the system, such as a satellite, will be described.

Handover Based Upon Radioterminal Transmit Power and Received Satellite Signal Quality

Conventionally, uplink (return link) power control may be based on a
 5 combination of open- and/or closed-loop methods. In open loop power control, a
 radioterminal estimates a transmit power level, which may maintain a desired signal
 quality and/or strength at a base transceiver system (BTS) or base station, by
 monitoring its own received signal quality. In closed loop power control, the BTS
 advises the radioterminal of adjustments to the transmit power level (that may have
 10 initially been set by open loop power control). This form of power control (open-
 and/or closed-loop) may increase the radioterminal's EIRP up to a maximum in order
 to maintain link connectivity and/or acceptable link quality.

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of systems and methods according to some
 embodiments of the invention. As shown in Figure 1, a radioterminal **140**
 15 communicates with an ATC **112**, also referred to as an ATC base station, in an ATC
 coverage area **110** using a satellite frequency band. Outside the ATC coverage area
110, communications may be continued by cellular/PCS systems using terrestrial
 cellular/PCS frequency bands and/or a satellite **132** using a satellite frequency band.
 Figure 1 shows a cellular/PCS coverage area **120** outside (as well as potentially
 20 inside) the ATC coverage area **110** and a satellite coverage area **130** outside (as well
 as potentially inside) the cellular/PCS and/or ATC coverage areas **120**, **110**,
 respectively. In other embodiments, the cellular/PCS coverage area **120** need not be
 present. Figure 1 also illustrates a radioterminal **140** and a potential radioterminal
 path **142** from within the ATC coverage area **110** to outside the ATC coverage area
 25 **110**. It will be understood that multiple satellites, coverage areas, ATCs, base stations
 and/or radioterminals may be provided.

Figure 2 shows exemplary signal strengths from ATC, cellular/PCS and a
 satellite at a multi-mode (ATC/PCS/satellite) radioterminal **140** traveling from the
 ATC coverage area (ATC cell) **110**, through the cellular/PCS coverage area **120**, to
 30 the satellite coverage area **130**, for example along the radioterminal path **142** shown in
 Figure 1. The ATC signal may decay more rapidly, as a function of distance away
 from a serving ATC BTS **112**, than cellular/PCS or satellite signals, owing to a high
 building density of the ATC environment (typical of inner city cores). The decay may
 not be monotonic owing to multipath and/or shadowing effects. The cellular/PCS

signal strength may have a slower decay rate as a function of distance (away from a cellular/PCS base station **122**) on the postulate of a less dense building density. The satellite signal may have a combination of Rician fading and blockage, in accordance with the well known Lutz propagation model. As shown in Figure 2, inside the ATC coverage area **110**, the percentage of time that the satellite signal is blocked may be greater than when the radioterminal is outside the ATC coverage area **110**.

The radioterminal **140** may be configured to periodically monitor the signal qualities of its own and/or other alternative services, such as cellular/PCS and/or satellite, which are potential recipients of a service handover from the ATC **112**.

Many techniques for monitoring signal quality are known to those having skill in the art and need not be described in detail herein. Handover systems and methods according to embodiments of the invention may be based on the following recognition:

For a radioterminal **140** in ATC mode, IF uplink power control is attempting to set the radioterminal's transmit power, PTX , at a level greater than a first threshold, PTX_{th} , when a satellite received signal quality, SRQ , is above a second threshold, SRQ_{th} , THEN EITHER the radioterminal is *outside* the designated ATC coverage area, OR the radioterminal is *inside* the designated ATC coverage area and there is significant blockage to the ATC base station with a relatively clear line-of-sight propagation path to the satellite.

It will be recognized that the OR scenario may not happen very frequently in a dense urban area, because terrestrial propagation may generally not have a line of sight path to the ATC antenna. Nevertheless, this scenario may happen.

Figure 3 illustrates handover operations in accordance with the above recognition, according to first embodiments of the present invention. These operations may be performed by a controller, such as the controller **150** of Figure 1, which may be part of the satellite, ATC, cellular and/or PCS systems, or at least partially independent therefrom. In particular, as shown in Figure 3, at Block **310**, a test is made as to whether the radioterminal transmit power PTX exceeds a first threshold PTX_{th} . It will be understood that this first threshold may be constant or variable (based on one or more criteria). If the result of the test of Block **310** is No, handover need not be performed, because the radioterminal transmit power is less than the first threshold and interference may not be created at an unacceptable level.

However, if the radioterminal transmit power exceeds the threshold, i.e. the result of the test of Block **310** is Yes, then at Block **320**, a test is made as to whether a received satellite signal quality measure, SRQ, is greater than a second (constant or variable) threshold, SRQ_{th} . If not, then the radioterminal **140** is either inside a building within
5 the ATC coverage area **110**, in which case even a maximum radioterminal transmit power is acceptable, or the radioterminal **140** is near the edge of the ATC coverage area **110** and is trying to compensate by increasing the radioterminal transmit power. A test is therefore made at Block **330** as to the position of the radioterminal **140**. As is well known, the determination of a position of the radioterminal **140** may be made
10 using Global Positioning System (GPS) and/or non-GPS-based techniques. These tests can be made by the radioterminal **140** and/or by the communications system.

Thus, at Block **330**, if the radioterminal **140** is within a predetermined distance from a serving ATC base station **112**, such as a certain percentage of the coverage area or cell size, the answer to "Is position OK?" is Yes, and handover need not be
15 performed. Handover need not be performed because the implication is that the radioterminal **140** is inside a building within the ATC coverage area **110**, so that high power transmission may not create unacceptable levels of interference. In contrast, at Block **330**, if the radioterminal **140** is outside the predetermined distance from the serving ATC base station **112**, the answer to "Is position OK?" is No, and a handover
20 is made to the cellular/PCS system at Block **350**. Handover is made on the assumption that the radioterminal **140** is in the clear, near and/or outside the edge of the serving ATC cell **110** and is transmitting high power in an attempt to maintain link closure and/or link quality. At Block **350**, handover is not made to the satellite system, because relatively low signal strength and/or quality is received from the
25 satellite system based on the test of Block **320**.

Continuing with the description of Figure 3, at Block **340**, if the received satellite signal quality measure is greater than the threshold at Block **320**, a test is also made as to whether the radioterminal's position is OK. If the position is within a predetermined distance and/or percentage of cell size from the serving ATC BTS **112**,
30 then handover need not be made, because the radioterminal **140** is operating within the appropriate ATC service area. On the other hand, at Block **340**, if the position is not OK because the radioterminal is at a greater than the predetermined distance from the serving ATC BTS **112**, the implication is that the terminal is radiating high transmit power in an attempt to continue communications with the serving ATC. In

this scenario, handover is performed to the satellite **132** or to the cellular/PCS system **122** at Block **360**. Handover may be made to the satellite **132** because the satellite signal quality was acceptable at Block **320**.

Accordingly, embodiments of Figure 3 can hand over to a satellite or
5 cellular/PCS system when the radioterminal is transmitting high power in an attempt to continue to communicate with a serving ATC at the fringes and/or outside of the ATC's coverage area, but need not hand over when the radioterminal is inside of an ATC service area and is transmitting high power due to building and/or other signal blockage.

10
Monitoring of Interference Potential Via Measurements Performed by the Radioterminal

The above-cited published U.S. patent application Publication 2003/0073436 A1 describes many techniques for monitoring wireless radiation at the space based
15 component or satellite, which is produced by the ancillary terrestrial network and/or the radioterminals, and adjusting the radiation by the ancillary terrestrial network and/or the radioterminals in response to the monitoring. Some embodiments of the invention, which now will be described, can monitor interference potential via measurements that are performed by an ensemble of radioterminals. In particular,
20 according to some embodiments of the present invention, the power received by a radioterminal on a downlink (forward link) signal, from a system's own satellite, may be used as a measure of uplink interference that may be received by the system's own and/or other systems' satellite(s) from that radioterminal. Alternatively, or in combination, the radioterminal may also monitor a downlink (forward link) signal of
25 a satellite other than its own.

In particular, each radioterminal that is communicating in ATC mode may periodically report to the system the received signal power of the own-satellite broadcast control channel (e.g. S-BCCH in GMR-2) as detected by the radioterminal in the serving satellite spot-beam. The serving satellite spot-beam is the spot-beam
30 serving the location where the radioterminal is situated. As a normal part of maintaining handover readiness, the radioterminal may also periodically be monitoring the signal strength/quality of neighboring terrestrial cells (both of the ATC and/or cellular/PCS) as well as of the serving satellite spot-beam, and potentially, the signal strength/quality of neighboring satellite spot beams.

The broadcast control channel(s) of the system's own satellite may be radiated at a fixed power level, without being subject to power control. This is true of the BCCH in GSM and S-BCCH in GMR-2. Knowledge of this power level, conventionally available to the satellite system operator, together with the

5 corresponding received power level at the radioterminal (conventionally reported to the network control center) may be used to derive an uplink received power at both the system's own satellite and at any other satellite. The mathematical relationships are presented below based on the following definitions:

- 10 P_B : **Transmit power of own satellite** for forward link control channel (fixed power, known *a priori*).
- G_{DL_os} : **Satellite antenna gain:** downlink, own satellite, applied to control channel (fixed parameter, known *a priori*). The variation of the serving spot-beam antenna gain over the ATC region may be small and may be ignored.
- 15 L_{DL_os} : **Propagation path loss to radioterminal:** downlink, own satellite (unknown parameter).
- L_{UL_os} : **Propagation path loss from radioterminal:** uplink, own satellite (unknown parameter).
- 20 F_{os} : **Frequency dependent adjustment** to downlink path-loss to obtain uplink path-loss in clear line of sight conditions (known *a priori*). In multipath conditions, the uplink and downlink losses will also have an additional time dispersion dependent component. Here it is assumed that, on an ensemble average basis, this difference is zero.
- L_{UL_vs} : **Propagation path loss from radioterminal:** uplink, other satellite (unknown parameter).
- 25 V : **Adjustment to uplink path-loss** to own satellite to obtain path-loss to other satellite (based on propagation path geometries to the two satellites, known *a priori*).
- 30 P_{MRx} : **Radioterminal receive power** in ATC mode (variable power, known to the mobile terminal and reported to the ATC network control center as part of conventional power control procedure).
- P_{MTx} : **Radioterminal transmit power** in ATC mode (variable parameter, known to the ATC network control center as a byproduct of the uplink power control process).

G_M : **Radioterminal antenna gain** known *a priori* on an ensemble average basis, averaged for all or some directions and assumed identical for uplink and downlink.

$G_{UL_os_sbn}$: **Satellite antenna gain**: uplink, own satellite, spot-beam #n.

5 $G_{UL_vs_sbm}$: **Satellite antenna gain**: uplink, other satellite, spot-beam #m.

P_{int_os} : **Uplink ATC Interference to Own Satellite at Spot-beam #n.**

P_{int_vs} : **Uplink ATC Interference to Other Satellite at Spot-beam #m.**

Based on the above definitions, the following relations hold:

10

$$P_{int_os} = P_{MTx} + G_M - L_{UL_os} + G_{UL_os_sbn}; \text{ where } L_{UL_os} \geq 0 \text{ dB} \quad (1.1)$$

$$L_{UL_os} = L_{DL_os} + F_{os} \quad (1.2)$$

$$L_{DL_os} = P_B + G_{DL_os} - G_M - P_{MRx} \quad (1.3)$$

15 Combining the above equations (1.1)-(1.3) yields the following equation:

$$P_{int_os} = P_{MTx} - (P_B + G_{DL_os}) + P_{MRx} - F_{os} + G_{UL_os_sbn} \quad (1)$$

Similarly, for any other satellite, the following relations hold:

20

$$P_{int_vs} = P_{MTx} + G_M - L_{UL_vs} + G_{UL_vs_sbm} \quad (2.1)$$

$$L_{UL_vs} = L_{UL_os} + V \quad (2.2)$$

$$L_{UL_os} = L_{DL_os} + F_{os} \quad (2.3)$$

$$L_{DL_os} = P_B + G_{DL_os} - G_M - P_{MRx} \quad (2.4)$$

25

Combining the above equations (2.1)-(2.4) yields the following equation:

$$P_{int_vs} = P_{MTx} - (P_B + G_{DL_os}) + P_{MRx} - F_{os} - V + G_{UL_vs_sbm} \quad (2)$$

30 In equations (1) and (2), all parameters on the right hand sides are either known *a priori* or available to the network control center in real time, or nearly real time.

Hence, as shown in Figure 5, according to some embodiments of the present invention, it is possible to estimate the potential uplink interference power (Block 520) to the system's own and/or other satellites at any desired spot-beam from each

ATC active radioterminal (Block **510**) and hence, from the ensemble of ATC active radioterminals. The interference power contribution of each radioterminal, for each uplink channel, may be aggregated (Block **530**). This can provide a metric of the network-wide, aggregate, co-channel interference power on a per channel and/or per carrier basis, which can be applicable toward verifying that regulatory interference requirements are being met by the ATN, and/or used to adjust the radiation by the ATN and/or the radioterminals (Block **540**), as was described in the above-cited published U.S. patent application.

10 Handover With Monitoring

Figure 4 illustrates a handover operation that takes into account monitoring of the aggregate ATC interference, according to some embodiments of the invention. These operations may be performed by a controller such as the controller **150** of Figure 1, which may be part of the satellite, ATC, cellular and/or PCS systems, or at least partially independent therefrom. It will be understood by those having skill in the art that monitoring techniques that were described in the above-cited published U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0073436 A1 may be used, in addition to or instead of the monitoring techniques that were described in the immediately preceding section, and/or any other monitoring techniques.

20 In particular, referring to Figure 4, a test is first made at Block **310** as to whether the radioterminal's transmit power is greater than a threshold, as was described in connection with Figure 3. If Yes, then at Block **410**, a test is made as to whether the aggregate interference is violating a limit using, for example, the monitoring techniques that were described above and/or the techniques that were described in the above-cited published U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0073436 A1. If the aggregate interference is violating a limit, then at Block **330**, a test is made as to whether the radioterminal's position is OK, as was described in connection with Block **330** and/or **340** of Figure 3.

30 Thus, when a power control function requests a radioterminal's transmit power above a level, PTX_{th} (Block **310**), which may correspond to the nominal transmit power level of the radioterminal in outdoor (no blockage) conditions, determinations are made about: (A) whether the aggregate interference limit is exceeded (Block **410**), and (B) whether the radioterminal is inside the ATC coverage area (Block **330**).

Handover to an alternate service (cellular/PCS and/or satellite) may take place in accordance with at least two alternative handover policies **430**, selectable at **420**. The selection of handover policy may be made by a network operations center based on regulatory rules or other criteria, as described below using Boolean notation:

5 Policy #1: IF the aggregate interference limit is exceeded AND the radioterminal is not inside the ATC coverage area, THEN hand over to an alternate service.

 Policy #2: IF the aggregate interference level is exceeded, THEN hand over to an alternate service, regardless of the location of the radioterminal.

10

Policy #1 prioritizes the handover of radioterminals that are outside the ATC coverage area over those that are inside the ATC coverage area in order to reduce or prevent potential violation of the aggregate interference limit. Policy # 2 treats all radioterminals equally, regardless of their position, once the aggregate interference
15 limit is exceeded.

 Referring again to Figure 4, handover to another system proceeds based on the test at Block **320** as was previously described. More particularly, if the received satellite signal quality measure is greater than a threshold, then transfer may be performed to either the satellite and/or the cellular/PCS service at Block **360**. If this
20 received satellite signal quality is below the threshold, then transfer is made to the cellular/PCS system at Block **350**.

 In the drawings and specification, there have been disclosed embodiments of the invention and, although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the
25 invention being set forth in the following claims.